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Melvin L. Wilson, 12

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Petitioner,

14 vs.

Scott Kernan, Warden,

Respondents.

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evidentiary hearing is necessary, the decision to appoint counsel

No. Civ. S 05-0357 LKK PAN P

Order

-000-

United States District Court

Eastern District of California

August 16, 2005, petitioner requested appointment of counsel and an extension of time.

There is no absolute right to appointment of counsel in habeas proceedings. See Nevius v. Sumner, 105 F.3d 453, 460 (9th Cir. 1996). However, whenever the court determines the interests of justice so require, representation may be provided for any financially eligible person who is seeking relief under section 18 U.S.C. § 2254. 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). Unless an

is discretionary. <u>Bashor v. Risley</u>, 730 F.2d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 838 (1984); Rule 8©, Rules Governing § 2254 Cases.

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In deciding whether to appoint counsel the court exercises discretion governed by a number of factors, including the likelihood of success on the merits and the applicant's ability to present his claims in light of their complexity. Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983); see also, LaMere v. Risley, 827 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1987). Ordinarily the presumption of regularity in the state's procedures for confining prisoners suggests a lack of likely success and counsels against appointment of counsel. See Maclin v. Freake, 650 F.2d 885, 887 (7th Cir. 1981). As a general rule, the court will not appoint counsel unless the applicant shows his claim has merit in fact and law. <u>Id.</u> Even if the applicant overcomes this hurdle, the court will not appoint counsel if the law is settled and the material facts are within the petitioner's possession, viz., they do not require investigation outside the prison walls. Id. at 887-88.

Here, petitioner alleges his constitutional rights were violated in connection with his 2002 conviction. The law governing the issues raised is settled. Neither factual development nor legal insight are required because these proceedings are limited to claims that already were identified and presented to the California Supreme Court. There is, on the record before the court, no reason to believe appointment of

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counsel would be of significant benefit.

Petitioner's August 16, 2005, request for the appointment of counsel therefore is denied. Petitioner is granted an extension to file his reply, which is due filed and served 30 days from service of this order.

So ordered.

Dated: August 23, 2005.

/s/ Peter A. Nowinski PETER A. NOWINSKI Magistrate Judge